ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A method of assessing the likelihood that a person who is asymptomatic for coronary artery disease does in fact have the disease is disclosed. The levels of an atherogenic protein and acute phase reactant and optionally of anti-atherogenic protein for an individual are obtained and compared to one or more cut-points related to those substances and, based on the comparison(s), an assessment is made of the likelihood that the individual has coronary artery disease. The atherogenic protein may be OxLDL, the acute phase reactant may be C-reactive protein or fibrinogen, and the anti-atherogenic protein may be HDL.